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1. EDITORIAL.

Revolutionary activities in Singapore at present are comparatively quiet or stagnant. This stagnant situation has caused a portion of the masses to feel uneasy and some of them even to become dispirited and disappointed. They feel that the stagnant situation, with the enemy becoming frantic, is sufficient to create an overall situation unfavourable to us and to cause a loss of confidence in victory. Actually, we need only to analyse objectively the existing situation to perceive that victory is absolutely within our grasp.

Speaking from the international aspect, the imperialist camp, led by the American Imperialists, has worked itself to the point of exhaustion in re-armament and war preparations. Particularly is this so with the British Imperialists who, appearing strong outwardly but weak inwardly, are economically in a disjointed and weak state. On the contrary, the peaceful and democratic camp, led by the Soviet Union, has been putting in great efforts in reconstruction and productions, and is daily becoming more solid and powerful. The reason why the American Imperialists have been willing to accept the proposal of the Soviet Union for a cease-fire in Korea, and why it was the American imperialists' army of aggression in Korea that demanded a cease-fire is because, after the merciless blows they have received at the hands of the Chinese and the Korean people's armies, the American imperialists have realised that they are incapable of continuing with their aggression.

What sort of a situation then obtains in Malaya at present? In a nutshell, it is a situation which witnesses the successive defeats and falling back of the British imperialists on the one hand and the constant expansion of the strength of the people on the other.

Politically, the enemy has met with shameful defeats. The "Man-Power Regulations" have been smashed. As a reply to the enemy's conscription, the youths in the Federation have either joined the Liberation Army or have tried to dodge it. In regard to the registration at the "Man-Power Bureau" in Singapore more particularly, nobody cares to take any notice of it. Further, the elections sponsored by the enemy have met with lukewarm reception and contempt. After the British imperialists have mobilised all the "running dog" public bodies, etc. to exert their utmost to boost the registration of "voters" in Singapore for over 2 months, only 7,254 voters were registered. In the case of the registration of voters in Kuala Lumpur, only 3,565 voters were registered, which was hardly 2% of the population of that place. Then again, there is the educational policy of the British imperialists in Malaya which, intent on wiping

out national cultures, have increased the hatred of the people towards them. For instance, the cancellation of the grant-in-aid to Chinese Schools, the Barnes Report on Education and such other Fascist measures, which have all met with the vigorous opposition of the various races in Malaya and even caused protests to be lodged by some pro-British elements.

The foregoing few facts are sufficient to prove that the broad masses of the people look upon the British imperialists with contempt and animosity and that the British imperialists stand isolated in the midst of the people.

Contrary to that of the enemy, the revolutionary strength of the people is politically becoming more solid and powerful.

As a result of the incessant difficult struggle conducted by the Malayan Communist Party - a revolutionary Party that possesses a grasp of the theory of Marxism-Leninism and that co-ordinates such theory with the realities in Malaya - its members have been enabled to increase their militant strength as well as raise their theoretical levels. Subsequent to its purge of LAM SWEE (Lam Swee) and other such shameless renegades, it has consolidated itself, and has thereby greatly strengthened the directing power of the revolutionary vanguard corps.

In consequence of the intensified exploitation and attack of the British imperialists (such as the forcible removal of homes, Man-Power Mobilisation, etc.) and the gallant manifestations of our Party and the Liberation Army, the people have greatly awakened, their hatred for the British imperialists has been aroused and more active and more widespread support is being given to the revolution. The people's hatred for the education of enslavement has proved, too, that the M.C.P.'s policy of a free development of the national culture is receiving a unanimous welcome and support from the various races throughout Malaya.

Then again, what sort of a situation exists in the military aspect?

In the military aspect, the position in which we found ourselves weak and the enemy relatively strong, is daily fading away. At present the British imperialists are already completely powerless to deal with the Liberation Army. Consequently, the best they can do is to turn their attention towards an intensified persecution of the masses in the rural areas. The bankruptcy or failure of the Briggs' plan means a big military defeat for the British imperialists. Let us quote an instance: "The purging of South Johore" forms the first stage of the Briggs plan. However, no matter how maniacally the enemy sets about his work of forcibly removing homes, burning up villages, slaughtering and bombing, our Army continues as before constantly to derail trains, to ambush and to launch attacks upon the enemy. Even with over 100,000 Military and Police, coupled with aeroplanes, big guns and tanks, the British imperialists are still unable to strike at the Liberation Army in any effective manner. On the contrary, the Liberation Army has been able properly to employ its guerilla strategy and war tactics and take the initiative in attacking and routing the enemy and in ceaselessly expanding itself. The establishment and the growing strength of the 12th Regiment in Kelantan and the fact that the forces of the British imperialists stationed there could not stand the blows dealt them by our Army and were forced to retreat from Pulai, may be said to be a big victory for our Army.

Economically, the British imperialists appear presentable outwardly only. Because they are unable to bear the huge military expenditure, they have increased the rates of taxes and intensified their exploitation of the people. Inflation and soaring commodity prices have driven the British imperialists into a panicky state, and they are powerless to solve the problem.

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Further, the scarcity of food brought about by the violent destruction of the rural areas by the British imperialists, has developed into a serious problem for them which is insoluble.

As a follow-up to his defeats and falling back, which are daily becoming more aggravated, the enemy is bound to resort to more maniacal tactics to launch his attack upon the revolution. But we must not mistake such frantic actions of the enemy for his great strength; they show, in fact, the final desperate struggle for life on the part of the imperialists.

We must not, on account of the comparatively stagnant revolutionary activities, consider that the situation is unfavourable to us. This would be a mistake. The stagnancy is merely temporary. The law governing the development of the revolutionary war is - a stagnant situation is bound to alternate with one of thunderous tempo.

Marxism-Leninism has given us this guidance; when it becomes necessary for us to attack, it is imperative that we must proceed to attack with unflinching gallantry; when it becomes necessary for us to retreat, we have to make the correct retreat - in fact, at certain times, even to the extent of remaining completely quiet. It is only by so doing that it is possible for the revolution to gain time in order to disintegrate the enemy and to conserve our energy and spirit to enable us to launch our attack again and score final victory.

It must be remembered that it is impossible to realise the revolutionary undertaking at one stroke. It behoves us confidently and indomitably to proceed with the difficult struggle, refusing either to admit defeat in face of all manner of difficulties, or to glow with pride over successes won. All other excessive hopes and the psychology of hoping for luck to turn up, are wrong.

Like the people's revolution in China, the Malayan people's revolution is a protracted, uphill and tortuous one. However, because we have an unassailable political party of the proletariat - the Malayan Communist Party - and also the National Liberation Army and a united front of the various races under the direction of our Party, therefore it will also be possible for the Malayan people, like the people in China, to achieve final victory.

2. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS ON THE STUDENT MOVEMENTS IN COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES AND ON THE TASKS OF INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS.

(New China News Agency - May 5th) The following resolutions on the student movements in colonies and dependencies and on the tasks of the International Union of Students were passed at a Conference held in Peking on 30th April:-

"After hearing and discussing the report submitted by Joseph Grohman, Chairman of the International Union of Students (IUS), on the student movements in colonies and dependencies and on the tasks of the IUS, and after studying the evidence produced by the representatives of the students' organisations in various colonies and dependencies, the Executive Committee of the IUS re-affirmed that a complete national independence should be the prerequisite to a true, democratic and progressive system of education.

The Executive Committee of the IUS, representing the thousands of millions of students throughout the world, hereby reiterates the fundamental principle underlying the rules and regulations of the IUS as follows:

"To help students in colonies, semi-colonies and dependencies to fully develop their social, economic and educational aspects and, in order to achieve this object, to give all possible aids to the students and people in these countries in the course of carrying out their struggles for freedom and independence."

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The Executive Committee of the IUS is paying attention to the serious educational conditions in colonies and dependencies and also to the strikingly unsatisfactory environments in which the students of these countries are placed.

As a result of the colonial system, thousands of millions of youths are being deprived of the opportunities of receiving even a primary education. In some countries, with a population of a few million people, not even one higher education institution exists. In the few Universities in the colonies and dependencies the students do not have the basic conditions for proceeding with their regular learning, such as hostels, canteens, medical facilities and libraries, and are extremely lacking in laboratories & other facilities for studying science, and, because of the high school fees and the increased cost of living, only a minority of the youths can afford to go for higher studies. Although the Executive Committee of the IUS knows that the educational problems in the colonies and dependencies can be thoroughly solved only after a complete and true national independence is achieved, yet it emphasises at the same time that it forms one of the most important tasks of the students' organisations in the various countries and of the IUS to struggle for the satisfaction of the present needs of, and in the interests of, the students in colonies and dependencies.

The Executive Committee of the IUS gives its support to the advocacy of the students in colonies and dependencies in their just demands for the enforcement of free education for primary schools, and the expansion of elementary and higher education, so as to enable all male and female youths, irrespective of race, nationality, originality and social status, to enjoy equal opportunities for higher education.

The Executive Committee of the IUS considers it is absolutely right for the various demands to be made by the students in colonies and dependencies to the local colonial authorities and governments such as: demands for the provision of a sufficient quota for education for the poor students at the expenses of the State, for remission of school fees, for the free supply of medicine and medical treatment and for permission to make free use of the laboratories and libraries, etc.

The Committee calls on all the students' organisations throughout the world to accord their support to the student movements in colonies and dependencies. The Secretariat of the IUS should give support to the development of such movements as will seek for the amelioration of living conditions. The convocation of a nation-wide conference for discussions on the needs of the students will help to formulate a concrete plan for the amelioration of the students' living conditions.

The IUS calls upon all students' organisations in every country to give financial aid to the students in colonies and dependencies so as to increase the support given by them to the International Students Relief Fund, and proposes that the Secretariat should increase the number of prizes awarded by the IUS and the number of beds in the sanatorium of the IUS in Czechoslovakia.

The Executive Committee expresses satisfaction over the proposal submitted by the All-China Federation of Students in regard to the establishment in China of an Asian students' sanatorium of the IUS.

The IUS is extremely concerned over the circumstances in which, although colonialism and racialism are being fostered, yet restrictions are being placed on the vernacular and culture in colonies and dependencies. The Executive Committee of the IUS has all along recognised the principle of treating all races on equal status and of respecting the rights and interests of all strong &

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weak nations, and it therefore greatly opposes the practice of racial prejudices and the suppression of racial culture in colonies and dependencies. It gives full support to the movements conducted by the students in colonies and dependencies to demand the use of their own vernaculars in the schools, and the teaching of the history of their own countries as well as to cultivate teachers & professors from among the people of their own respective races. The IUS calls on the students' organisations of every country to give positive support to the plan calling for a democratic reform of school text-books. It encourages the elimination of the tendency of colonialism and racialism, the elimination of anti-scientific theories and falsely-written racial history now being used in schools in colonies and dependencies. The colonists have adopted an oppressive policy against the students by suppressing the students' organisations that spare no efforts in working for the interests of the students in colonies and dependencies, by imprisoning the working personnel of the students' organisations, by banning their activities and their newspapers, by preventing them from participating in international meetings and by dismissing the progressive students & professors in the Universities. These are matters which call for our immediate concern. The IUS calls on the students to strongly protest against such actions and to fully support the movement launched in the technical colleges and Universities in order to struggle for the formation of democratic self-government associations of the students.

The Executive Committee considers that, in order that the students organisations in various colonies and dependencies may achieve victory in their struggle, greater efforts must be exerted to secure the common and concerted action of the students, no matter whether or not they are affiliated to the IUS; to hold meetings and demonstrations and conferences on State or local level for the protection of the students rights, and for making appeals to their respective local governments as well as to the governments of their respective sovereign countries. The students organisations should all the more co-operate with, and give mutual support to the teachers, professors, youths organisations, and to strive for the amelioration of living conditions and their vital interests, by taking a common concerted action.

The IUS demands that students throughout the world, particularly the students of sovereign countries, strongly and concretely support the lofty struggle aimed at national independence. The Executive Committee of the IUS opposes the attitude of superiority in the course of maintaining co-operation with the students in colonies and dependencies, and considers that this is a manifestation of colonialism. It specially emphasises the importance of exerting common efforts and of eliminating the vestiges of colonialism among the students in colonies and in sovereign countries. It has also instructed the Secretariat to give its full support to students in colonies and dependencies in their efforts to disseminate propaganda among the students of their respective sovereign countries in order to explain the meaning of their struggles and to establish friendly liaison with them through the actions of concrete support given. The Executive Committee has further instructed the Secretariat to guarantee a widespread dissemination of news concerning the conditions & struggles of the students in colonies and dependencies. In order to achieve this object, the IUS should support and sponsor the visits of the student representatives in these countries to the Universities in their respective sovereign countries. The Executive Committee has instructed the Secretariat to investigate whether there is any possibility of sending a delegation to the various areas throughout the world in order to strengthen its relationship with the student organisations in colonies and dependencies, and to establish new liaison and co-operation.

The Executive Committee of the IUS feels much concerned over the intensive colonial war at present being waged in the various countries and which is detrimental to the students in colonies & dependencies as well as in the respective sovereign countries. The

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Executive Committee calls on the students in the sovereign countries to oppose the colonial wars and the intervention by foreign countries.

The Executive Committee of the IUS is much satisfied with the contribution made towards and the defence and cause of peace by the students in colonies and dependencies and it calls upon all the students throughout the world to mutually co-operate and strive for peace and to expand and strengthen their friendship and unity with the students in colonies and dependencies as well as with the students in the sovereign countries.

The "Anti-Colonial System Struggle Day" - February 21st - which was initiated in 1948 by the IUS and the World Federation of Democratic Youths, has become a commemoration day of great significance to the students throughout the world. It is being widely celebrated throughout the world, and is a struggle-day on which to mobilise the thousands of millions of youths and students in support of the students and youths in colonies and dependencies. The IUS will continue with all its efforts to give all-out help to the students in colonies and dependencies, who are struggling for the fulfilment of their just demands.

The Executive Committee of the IUS is confident that the thousands of millions of students throughout the world will all the more give support to the students who are striving for peace, national independence and democratic education. They will contribute greater efforts in order to bring about a solution of the basic needs of the students in colonies and dependencies.

3. WAR RESULTS ACHIEVED BY THE 6TH REGIMENT DURING THE 2ND YEAR OF THE NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WAR - PART I. ANNOUNCED BY THE H.Q. OF THE 6TH REGIMENT ON 20/7/1950.

(Editor: This report on the war results achieved by the H.Q. of the 6th Regiment gives us some true frontline news about the liberation war. Although the material is comparatively old, yet, judging from present-day conditions, it has a value of great importance. This report on the war results achieved by the 6th Regt. smashes the enemy's disgraceful propaganda and enhances our confidence in a sure victory in the Revolution).

The Anti-British National Revolutionary War has triumphantly entered its second year.

THE PARTY LEADERSHIP HAS ENABLED US TO SCORE VICTORIES.

Through Central's wise leadership in the first year of the war, we were able triumphantly to form our Regt. and fight a number of battles and do certain things to make possible its growth and expansion as well as the establishment of its preliminary foundation. At the time when the first year of the war ended and the second year began, Central declared the June Resolutions ("The Present Situation and Tasks") and its supplementary views on the future war plan. The documents, not only clearly analyse the present situation and the development of the struggle and refute all the mistaken viewpoints, but also clearly point out the Party's correct viewpoint in regard to the various problems as well as its advice on the plan of carrying on the war and performing other activities. Under the guidance of these "Central" documents at the time when we entered the 2nd year of the war, it was possible for us to be more prepared in our thoughts and to understand better our viewpoint regarding the various problems. The reason why we were able triumphantly overcome the numerous difficulties and able to drive back the enemy during this year, was mainly due to the wise leadership of the Party.

When the first year of the war ended and the second year began, the enemy intensified his attacks on the areas where our 6th Regt. was usually active - West Pahang. They also carried out large-scale operations in Tasek, Sungai Lui, Kemayan, Mengkuang and other places in South Pahang. Besides mobilising the military and police to carry out these operations, they also atrociously treated the people living in rural areas. In June & July last year,

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nearly all the houses in the rural areas in Kemayan were burnt down and the people living there collectively arrested. Even the town itself was burnt and the residents driven away. In some areas in North Pahang, conditions were much the same. Meanwhile, the enemy built many more bases and stationed more troops, which indicated that in the 2nd year of the war, more fanatical attacks would be launched on us and that we would have to suffer greater hardships and be treated more atrociously.

However, we will always act according to Central's guidance. Placed in a position where the enemy is strong and we are weak, only by adopting guerilla warfare tactics and by stepping up initiative attacks against the enemy can we smash his attacks, preserve and strengthen ourselves and solve our difficulties. Thus from the time we attacked the enemy's base in Mengkarak in August, 1949 onwards, a series of battles had been started.

THE ENEMY BECAME FANATIC.

After the battle in Mengkarak, the attack on Kuala Krau and on enemy positions along the east coast railway and the Jerantut-Kuantan Road not only resulted in the killing of a large number of the enemy, in seizing a quantity of arms, in requisitioning food, in strengthening our forces and solving the difficulties in the supply of food, but also dealing a serious blow on the enemy militarily as well as greatly lowering the enemy's prestige. Therefore, from Oct. onwards, the enemy mobilised about 3,000 men and spent 4 months' time in carrying out operations in the areas where our 26th Company used to be active. The enemy surrounded us from the Jerantut-Kuantan road in the north, to Bungei Semantan in the south and along the railroad in the east. Heavy troops were stationed at all the bases. They went into estates, jungle areas and camps and set up temporary bases to search for us. Once they discovered our traces, they would despatch a large number of men to attack us. Meanwhile, they also started to drive away residents in estates and in rural areas in an attempt to cut off our supplies and sources of information so that they could round us up and eliminate us. Nevertheless, all these enemy attempts were shamefully defeated. Our 26th Coy., under the leadership of our great former commander, Comrade CHAN NAM (1st Lt.) and under the persistent struggle of the entire body of fighting men, fought on determinedly. During the 3 months when the enemy surrounded us in a long, narrow and uninhabited area, where we were practically deprived of food supplies and information, we fought 11 battles in succession (7 of these were initiative attacks on the enemy) and succeeded in killing, wounding and capturing 75 of the enemy and seizing 31 weapons of various types. For this success, we were highly commended by General H.Q. Thus, a glorious page was added to the history of the 6th Regt. In this operation, a high-ranking enemy officer (a Brigadier-General) arrived personally to direct his men (this officer was later killed in a plane crash on his way back to K.L. from Mentakab). This showed what importance the enemy attached to the operations, but in the end this, too, could not avoid a shameful defeat. At the same time of these operations, the enemy mobilised 500 to 600 men to carry out fanatic attacks in Triang and Manhis in South Pahang, spending almost a month in driving away the masses, attacking "Min Yuen" organisations, and searching for our men. After that, we were incessantly attacked in West Pahang (including North and South Pahang). These attacks, although varied in scale, were just as fanatic and brutal as the previous ones. The driving away of rural residents was worse than ever before. Not only the Chinese, but also the Malays, were driven away. This applied to those staying in rural areas as well as in small estates. Besides attacking us with force, the enemy also launched political attacks on us. There were the "anti-bandit month" and the call for our men to surrender. But by our determined effort to carry on the war, and by the leadership of the Party District organisations in directing the people in their struggle, all the dirty and foolish tricks of the enemy were shamefully defeated. In some places, the enemy could not even get enough men to carry on the "anti-bandit month" campaign.

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Although the enemy became more fanatic in his attacks, yet we were able to carry on more active struggles & activities. Guided by the Party's proper war plan and war tactics, we had fought more battles and created more disturbances and engaged in more sabotage in this year than in the first year. In May this year, in memory of our great former commander, Comrade CHAN NAM, H.Q. made an appeal to organise a "Commemorate Comrade CHAN NAM Battle Month" (Party district organisations too had a "Commemorate Comrade CHAN NAM Working Week".) During this battle month, our 6th Regt., together with the Party district organisations, fought 18 battles (one attack on an enemy base, 4 ambushes and 13 clashes). In these, 38 of the enemy were killed, 30 wounded and 9 captured. We seized 4 rifles, 1 revolver, 9 shot guns and 407 rounds of ammunition. Sabotages and disturbances were carried out 107 times, during which 595 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of rubber trees were slashed, 38 factories, smoke houses and other buildings burnt, 403 piculs of rubber-sheets destroyed, 20,786 yards of electric wires cut, 2 locomotives derailed, 19 pieces of rails pulled out, 3,736 Identity Cards confiscated, 17 red flags hoisted, 20,000 slogan posters posted up and 28 traitors eliminated. (This work was exclusive of those carried out by district organisations in North Pahang). From these results, one will be able to have a general idea of what work our Regt. and the Party district organisations are doing.

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4. RESOLUTIONS OF THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL TO OPPOSE THE WAR OF AGGRESSION AND TO STRIVE FOR PEACE

The World Peace Council held its first meeting in Berlin from February 21-26 this year attended by the delegates of 58 countries.

The Council passed the following resolutions:

The resolution regarding the peaceful method of solving the Japan, Korea and the German problems.

The resolution regarding the unjust decision of the UNO in calling the Chinese People's Republic as the "Aggressor" in Korea. The resolution regarding the struggles of the people of the colonies and the dependencies in fighting for peace.

The UNO Charter which is based on the national right of self-determination has given great hope to the colonies and the dependencies. But on this problem as on many others, the UNO has disappointed the people, because it tries to cover up oppression and make the people continue to live in the persecuted state of life as subjects of the colonies and dependencies.

This state of affairs has made the crises of a new world war more serious.

The World Peace Council has proved the falsity of the propaganda which is trying to show that the road of self-determination for the people of the colonies and dependencies will lead to a New World War. The World Peace Council thinks that the united action of the people of all countries to struggle for peace is a determining factor in the struggles of the people of the colonies and dependencies for their right of self-determination.

The peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict and other important Asian - Taiwan, Vietnam and Malayan - problems together with the peaceful solution of the problems of Germany and Japan and the peace proposals of some of the Asian, Arab and other peace-loving countries, will contribute towards the maintenance of peace and the expansion of the right of national self-determination.

Regarding the aggression, oppression and the strangling of their liberties, the participation of their country in the pact of aggression, the organising and use of native troops to attack the people of other countries, the stationing of foreign troops in their homeland, the ceding of strategic bases, the grabbing of the raw materials of other countries, the debasing of the value of their national cultures, and the acts of racial discrimination etc., the people of the colonies and the dependencies are daily strengthening their resistance, and that is naturally a contribution towards the maintenance of peace.

The World Peace Council cheers the unity of the people of the various countries in opposing the war which is threatening the whole human race.

(Peace and Democracy Issue No.121)

5. PEACE

THE BRITISH PEOPLE OPPOSING WAR AND DEMANDING FOR

In order to carry out rearmament for the preparation

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of war, the reactionary B.I. Labour Government becomes on the one hand, the slavish minion of the American imperialists, while on the other hand intensifies its exploitation on the people.

(a) The people are smarting under heavy exploitation

The broad masses of the British people are already living a miserable life. But the ruling class continues to levy heavier taxes. According to the 1950 statistics the average tax paid by the British worker per person each week is 50 shillings, while their average weekly wages is between 100/120 shillings. That is to say through manifold exploitation the B.Is have scraped off half of the workers' income.

The expenditure on armaments has caused inflation, the rise in all commodity prices, and the fall in the consumption of the necessities of daily life. This clearly reflects the poverty and hardship of the British people. In pre-war days, the average weekly-consumption of butter was 9,650 tons; but in 1949 it was only 5,850 tons. Those who suffer from that shortage are the broad masses. The wealthy class are not affected in the least.

The people are impoverished; but the capitalists have become richer than ever before. The profit of the monopoly-capital has increased from £43 million in 1938 to £159 million in 1949. We may rest assured that the profit of the B.I. capitalists during last year was several times more than that of the year before last.

(b) False democracy and false liberties

The painful lessons learned by the British people from their actual life are beginning to make them open their eyes to the real features of the 'democracy' and 'liberty' of the B.I. bourgeoisie.

Today it will be more correct to call the 'parliamentary system', the British type of democracy, as the 'democracy' to consolidate the rule of the bourgeoisie, rather than anything else.

In Britain no one will have any chance to become an M.P. unless he has a capitalist to support him. With the help of their propaganda machine, and large sums of election funds, the reactionary bourgeoisie is able to give their lackeys the title of 'popularly elected' M.Ps to serve their purpose. Nominally the Legislature represents the people, but in practice it is the organ that carries out the policy of the reactionary bourgeoisie. The so-called 'Opposition Party' in the Legislature always makes a row with the Party in power over some trivial matters to mislead people into the belief that that is real democracy. As a matter of fact they belong to the same gang. All those crimes and atrocities of slaughtering the colonial people, of 'purging' the progressive Britons, and of encroaching upon other countries in the world, have invariably been perpetrated through their united action.

The British 'freedom of speech' is simply an irony of freedom itself. The whole propaganda machine like the press, the broadcasting station, cinema halls, and television etc., are all in the hands of the bourgeoisie. They can tell lies, spread rumours, cast slander and calumny as they like. On the one hand they defend the criminal acts of the imperialists while on the other they join together in cutting off the news of the progress of the people in the various places. In the eyes of the broad masses of the British people, 'freedom of speech' is tantamount to fooling and bamboozling the people.

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The 'freedom of speech' of the shouting and yelling in Hyde Park is already a pitiable and laughable farce.

- (c) We cannot sit down to wait for peace but must struggle to have it.

As its crisis deepens the reactionary Labour Government intensifies its persecutions of the people.

The workers were deprived of their right of making a May Day parade, for the sake of 'maintaining public peace and order'. University professors' contracts were cancelled because of their progressive thoughts. A woman staff in the Ministry of National Defence was sacked because she had participated in a progressive amateur dramatic troupe. The communists and the people taking part in the peace movement are all being regarded as dangerous elements. At the end of last year, going from bad to worse, the reactionary Labour Government banned the entry into the United Kingdom of the various delegates to the World Peace Conference, which the Labour Government openly tried to prevent its being held in the United Kingdom. In June this year, authoress Mrs. FOULTON visited the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the reactionary Labour Government actually ordered an inquiry into her visit while some conservative M.Ps even wanted to charge her for high treason.

However the British people answered the attack of the reactionary ruling class with enthusiastic participation in the Peace Movement. At all the mass meetings held in the various places for opposing war and upholding peace, the British Communist Party shouted: "we cannot sit down to wait for peace, but must strive to get it". The broad masses of the British people answered the call the Communist Party with the greatest enthusiasm. By the end of November, 1950, the number of Britons participated in the Peace signatures has already reached 1,175,000 people.

Between April and July, 1950 the British Communist Party distributed 1,250,000 anti-war pamphlets and handbills to demand for peace as well as to expose the British imperialists' aggression on Malaya and Korea. In June, the Daily Worker devoted a whole page of space to printing photographs showing the atrocities perpetrated by the British Imperialist troops in Malaya. On 14th January this year the British 'Ex-Servicemen's Defend Peace Movement' staged a demonstration in London to oppose the rearming of West Germany.

In the peace movement of the broad masses, the great and difficult task of leadership in the struggle falls on the British Communist Party. On 24th September, 1950, at the meeting commemorating the 30th anniversary of the British Communist Party, General Secretary POLLITT called on the British people to exert their utmost to change the fatal foreign policy of the Labour Government, and to join together to oppose the extension of military service as well as to ensure that the British troops will be recalled from Malaya and Korea and that the Chinese Peoples Republic will be admitted into the United Nations Organisation.

- (d) Victory belongs to the British People

Today the reactionary British imperialist ruling class has already reached the end of their tether. They have already arrived at a position where they can no longer hide behind the mask of 'democracy and freedom', but have to persecute the British people madly. In the post-war years, the British people have learned many lessons from their miseries of life. They see

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clearly now that the imperialist policy of aggression of the reactionary Labour Government will only bring distress and disaster to Britain. In the same way they also realize that the only salvation for Britain is to stick firm to the policy of world peace, to stop the criminal war of slaughtering the people of the colonies, and to foster the friendship with the USSR and the People's democracies. Therefore, in spite of the various war propaganda carried out by the B.I. ruling class, the Communist Party which staunchly adheres to the policy of peace, is getting more and more support from the people.

At present the British Communist Party is in difficult circumstances. But the awakened people are standing by them. Victory belongs to the British people. Victory belongs to the British Communist Party. (The (a) and (b) parts of this article have already appeared in the 3rd and 4th issues of the Freedom Express.

N.B. The last two lines are a translation and not a translator's note.

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